

# Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1835.

No. 775.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY DENNIS HEARTT,  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS  
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and must of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS HALLOWAY, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to them, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES LATTA, } Ex'rs.  
JOHN LEATHERS, }  
June 3. 73—3wp

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as administrator on the estate of JOHN PIPER, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.  
June 4. 73—

### PUBLIC SALE.

On the 28th day of July next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of John Piper, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, Six likely Negroes, Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep, Farming Tools, Crop of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay, &c. Household and Kitchen Furniture, with many articles not mentioned in Bond and security will be required.

SAML. PIPER, Adm'r.  
June 5. 73—

State of North Carolina,  
Orange County,  
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton }  
vs. } Petition for Divorce.  
Elizabeth Patton }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange County, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

Witness George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

GEO. W. BRUCE, C. S. C.  
Price Adv. \$5 00 67—3wp

State of North Carolina,  
Orange County,  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1835.

Turner & Phillips }  
vs. } Original Attachment.  
Charles Phillips } Leased on a Tract of Land adjoining the Town of Hillsborough.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the Defendant appears at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, enter into bond and security and plead to issue, that judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said Court, 4th Monday in May, 1835.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.  
Price Adv. \$4 00 73—

### Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, and containing about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadows. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.  
November 4. 46

### Notice.

WHEREAS my wife MARTHA ROBERTS, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is therefore to forward all persons from harboring, trading with or trusting her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS ROBERTS.  
May 27. 72—3wp

JOB-PRINTING.  
Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

### NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase from five to ten thousand yards of  
Two, and Two and Cotton  
CLOTH.

for which the highest price will be given in Merchandise.

LATIMER & BARKER.  
May 23. 72—

### TANNERS SEE!

1000 BEST Northern TALLOW for  
WALKER ANDERSON & Co.  
Hillsborough, May 22. 72—

### FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of harness; also a plain SULKY with harness.  
Inquire at this office.  
May 21. 71—6w

### THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties. The rearing of Silk worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double if not triple to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory on sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarter Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April 1835. 71—

### Five Dollars Reward!

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 11th of May, a bound boy by the name of SCAMFORD HITCHCOCK, nineteen years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet eleven inches high, a scar on the fore finger of his left hand. The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber and all persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy.

JAMES MOORE.  
Orange county May 27. 72—3wp

### CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.  
April 20. 68—



### NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

MONTGOMERY & LYNCH

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable

JEWELLERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS,

SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of

PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

### THE HIGH BRED

ENGLISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

is now at his stand the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him, as he commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.  
January 15. 55—

### HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Examination will be on the 22nd and 23rd instant. The next session will commence on the first Thursday in August.

MR. L. DSEY, heretofore teacher of the Commissioners' School, will conduct the English department.

WM. J. BINGHAM, Principal.

The Raleigh papers will insert the above three times.

June 1. 73—

### NOTICE—TAXES.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for year 1834, to wit:

At Peter S. Clark's on Monday the 6th of July; at John Newlin's on Tuesday the 7th; at Judge Rufin's on Wednesday the 8th; at George Albright's on Thursday the 9th; at John Long's on Friday the 10th; at Michael Holt's on Saturday the 11th; at John S. Turrentine's on Monday the 13th; at George Fautett's on Tuesday the 14th; at Chesley F. Fautett's on Wednesday the 15th; at James Hutcheson's on Thursday the 16th; at Andrew McCauley's on Friday the 17th; at George A. Mebane's on Saturday the 18th; at the court house in Hillsborough on Monday the 20th; at Rankin McKee's on Wednesday the 22d; at H. & A. Parker's store on Thursday the 23d; at William Lipscomb's on Friday the 24th; at Harris Tucker's on Saturday the 25th; at James Trice's on Monday the 27th; at Herndon's store on Tuesday the 28th; at Chapel Hill on Wednesday the 29th; and at Burrows Creek on Thursday the 30th.

The Magistrates appointed to take the Tax List for 1835 will attend in their respective districts for that purpose on the days and at the places above named. Punctuality is requested.

James C. Turrentine, Sh'ff.  
June 8. 73—

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to BETSY PUE, one of the legatees of John Poe, deceased, that he is prepared to pay to her on application, or to her legal representative, the distributive share of the personal estate of the said deceased, with interest to this date.

LUKE TEER.  
May 25. 72—3w

### NOVEL MODE OF CLUBBING.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY, PORT FOLIO AND MUSEUM.

As the publications now issued from the office of the Select Circulating Library are of a highly popular cast, and of a character to be appreciated by the educated portions of the community, and to circulate every where, by concert with the proprietor of the Museum, that work, the Port Folio and Library, are offered to those who take the three on the following conditions, viz.—

The Museum, Port Folio and Library, if paid for in advance and addressed to the same individual, whether in town or country, will be supplied for \$12 00, thus enabling every individual to benefit by the clubbing system, without the necessity of applying to others. Those who have made a payment for the current year to either of the works, of whatever amount, will be privileged to avail themselves of this arrangement, by paying the balance;—thus

I. Those who have paid or now pay \$5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is \$9 00, on the payment of \$7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$8 00, on the payment of \$6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

ADAM WALDIE,  
207 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Either of these works can be seen at this Office.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

### STATE CONVENTION.

Thursday, June 11.

#### Debate on Borough Representation.

continued.

Mr. Meares had not intended to say one word on this question, but some of the observations which fell from the gentleman last up, induced him to make a few remarks. In the main, he agreed with him in his views. He was of opinion that borough towns had interests separate and distinct from the counties in which they were located—often adverse interests—interests of which the agricultural portion of the community knew nothing—which could not be protected by county representation.

The gentleman from Wake (Mr. Seawell) had remarked truly, that in the great regulation of foreign commerce we are dependent on the authority of Congress, but not so with regard to the ordinary transactions connected with our state marine. These domestic regulations gave rise to a feeling of jealousy between the towns and the counties, which all must have witnessed—a jealousy between the buyer and the seller—both having the same interest but viewing it in a different light.

He alluded to the subject of inspection. Every year attempts were made in our legislature on behalf of the county to alter the inspection laws and resisted on the part of the town. Why? The grower wants a loose inspection—the buyer a rigid one, because in proportion to the rigour of the inspection is the value of the article abroad. Every eastern man knew, that turpentine, inspected at Wilmington, would command one dollar more per barrel in Liverpool than the same article from any of the eastern counties, because the inspection is known to be rigid. The jealousy which this state of things produces, will not be removed until every mind is enlightened. There is no radical difference, it is true, between these interests spoken of, if considered in a proper light, but they are regarded as different and adverse.

He alluded to the quarantine regulations. It was of the utmost importance to commerce, that they should be well understood and rigidly enforced. What did country gentlemen know about this matter? It could not be expected to be understood by any but commercial men. You cannot enlist the attention of men in the examination of subjects which do not concern them.

Again, what did the member from a county know about the subject of Pilotage, so essential to the safety of our navigation? He referred to members of the legislature present, to say, what occurred when any discussion took place in the General Assembly on this subject. Why the great mass of members, being totally ignorant on the subject, applied for information to the commercial gentlemen. These questions were often highly important, not only to the towns themselves, but to the whole state. Here then were great interests which could not properly be represented, if borough members were excluded. He agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Rowan, (Mr. Fisher) as to inland towns. The causes which induced the framers of the constitution to give them the right of representation, no longer exists; but the large commercial towns should have some person to place their interests in a proper light.

Much had been said about the probability of returning gentlemen of information from the counties, if borough representation were abolished. These instances might occur, but they would be rare. Who has ever known a mere merchant sent to the legislature from a county? So far as he knew, not once since the constitution was framed. Very frequently, professional men were sent, but it would most always be found, that though residing in towns, they were extensively engaged in agricultural affairs also, and have considerable agricultural interests at stake. But even when there exists this community of interest, the instances are rare.

He acknowledged the heart burnings and bitterness which were sometimes engendered by these borough contests. The smaller the number of voters, the more violent. This was an evil, he confessed, but it was confined to the boroughs alone. What should these inconveniences weigh, contrasted with the great interests of the state, which he was advocating—interests which required to be fostered and demanded to be represented.

Mr. Holmes, remarked that he had been for a long time opposed to the system of borough representation, though a representative of the county which contained the largest town in the state. His mind, it is true, was yet open to conviction, and if he could be satisfied, that

there was this separate and distinct interest, of which gentlemen had spoken, he would not hesitate to say that it should be represented.

He understood some one to say, that it was not only the interests of the towns which required thus to be represented, but that the great interests of North Carolina were concerned in the issue of this question. He thought all the commercial regulations which exist in this state were the subjects of private legislation, and were limited in their application. For instance, sir, the inspection and quarantine laws. Is North Carolina so deeply interested in this local legislation, that her boroughs must be dignified with the privilege of sending a representative to protect that interest in the legislature, in the face of all the evils which had been so admirably described by the gentleman from Rowan? But, sir, as great as are the evils which he portrayed, they are infinitely magnified in our commercial towns. Our population is of a more abandoned cast—we have more dependent and more pliable materials to work upon. He alluded to seamen and others, who went to their employers to know how they should vote. Nothing was more common than, a day or two before the election, to house the voters as they housed their cattle. This was no extravagance; he had participated in those contests, and knew the fact. Though living in Wilmington, he had, ever since 1819, been opposed to borough representation.

In reply to the argument that if the system was destroyed, the men of talents would be overlooked, he would remark, that the people were honest, and would always do what was right. In Wilmington, the same gentlemen had represented town and county, and this had been the case elsewhere. He was not aware that Wilmington had ever been represented by a mere merchant; and as to any jealousy which existed, both sides were equally to blame. Country gentlemen were not always treated with politeness by the inhabitants of the towns—in trade they each strove for advantage, and thus little matters produce considerable difficulties.

With regard to the inspection laws, he differed with the gentleman from Sampson, (Mr. Meares). He thought it would be better if the whole system of inspection were abolished, for it operated unequally on the farmer as it now existed. Our turpentine, it was true, commanded a higher price in market than that made in other places, but for a very obvious reason—the barrels are larger, and they are sold by weight. Very frequently, turpentine was condemned as unmerchantable, because a handful of drippings was found in it; the maker of it was put off with an inferior price, and the merchant profited by it.

With regard to quarantine regulations, he held, that wherever a man's business or interests leads him, he should go. When a vessel arrives, it is desirable to all concerned, that its cargo should be discharged as soon as possible. He believed that if these quarantine regulations were committed to the guardianship of gentlemen representing both the agricultural and commercial interest, much more efficient measures would be adopted to prevent the introduction of diseases, than are now in force.

As to pilotage, it was said that the borough members were at home in this matter; but it was a fact that, however conversant with it, no regulations had been made to give satisfaction. Year after year, were petitions circulated for an alteration of the system. There were two kinds of pilots, called branch pilots, and bar or ocean pilots. The latter exposes his life to the fury of the angry elements and brings in a vessel to the bar; he is permitted to go no further, but after undergoing all this fatigue, danger and anxiety, instead of being allowed to pilot his vessel to the wharf, he is compelled by existing regulations to surrender his charge to another. Is this right, sir? is it fair?

The gentleman from Buncombe (Gov. Swain) had attempted, he thought, to array parties here. For himself he did not come to produce excitement of any kind, or with the desire of influencing any body. That gentleman remarked that the compromise of this question was owing to the magnanimity of the members representing borough towns. This was true, but what was the compromise? He could see no compromise where one party could possibly lose nothing. He called it a sacrifice of the interests of the smaller counties. He had voted against it, for he would infinitely prefer an unlimited convention to such an one as this.

Mr. Meares rose to state a single fact which would show the injustice of prescribing the boroughs—a fact no doubt equally true of other towns, but he would confine his remarks to Wilmington. The county of New Hanover pays a tax of about \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year, of which



sum the town of Wilmington alone contributes about \$1700. In consequence of this tax, New Hanover is to have a Senator. Now how many people in Wilmington own the necessary freehold to entitle them to vote for a Senator. In 1828, he was a candidate for the Senate, and at that time, out of about 250 voters, there were only 48 possessing the right to vote. Here then were 200 voters paying a large tax and deprived of the right of representation.

The gentleman last up had advocated the opinion, that every man ought to be his own inspector! If there were no inspection, we should see barrels of turpentine half filled with sand, because the chances of detection would be so small. To illustrate the value of the inspection laws, he referred to the counties of Columbus and Robeson, the turpentine made in which was floated through Lumber river and the Little Pedee to Georgetown, S. C. where they have no inspection. This turpentine is as well made and from as good materials as ours. That which goes via Georgetown, and that which goes via Wilmington, both ultimately reach Charleston. And what then, sir? They are both sold—by weight too, sir, and the Wilmington brand brings \$1 more per barrel, simply because it has been inspected, and the buyer has confidence that all is right.

As to the dissatisfaction of the pilots about the system, it is perfectly natural that men should want to get \$2 instead of \$1. Not content with conducting a vessel to the bar, the ocean pilot wishes to accompany it over the bar to town. But the commissioners of navigation say, and with great propriety, you must not come beyond your prescribed limits. The coast must always be guarded; you are bound under a heavy penalty, to be always on the alert to render assistance to vessels which may require your services, and you must not abandon your duty under any pretence. Is this not correct policy, sir?

One more remark and he was done. Look at the duties paid by Wilmington to the general government. She pays, sir, \$100,000 in duties, a greater amount than is collected in the whole state besides. Is not this another consideration and a weighty one, why she should be represented in your legislature? He was done.

Mr. Holmes said it was true that Wilmington paid \$1700 tax, but only about \$600 were paid by the merchants. With respect to the revenue accruing to the general government, it constituted no reason why Wilmington should be represented in the state legislature. The government would take care of their own interests, and he wanted as little interference on its part with our state concerns as possible.

Mr. McQueen said, like the gentleman from Rowan (Mr. Fisher), he came here disposed to exclude borough members, and the determination was strengthened by a belief that those who sent him here entertained similar views. But we should beware of the indiscriminate application of any general principle. He had been convinced, since yesterday, of the danger of precipitancy and the necessity of deliberation in so momentous a work as now engaged their attention. It was not a thing to be done to day and undone tomorrow, but would last through all time and entail its consequences on posterity. After the most solemn reflection, he had come to the determination to vote for the reservation of borough representation in part. He did not know how it might affect him at home—that was a small matter, compared with his convictions of duty. But he knew that his constituents had liberality enough to sustain him in any course he might pursue, from a desire to advance the common welfare of the country. They did not wish him to stand with his hands and feet bound and see any great interest sacrificed.

The gentleman from Wake (Judge Seawell) for whose talents he had the highest possible respect, had stated that the gentlemen representing counties, in which these boroughs are situated, were in favor of abolishing the right. Had he reflected for a moment, the tones of eloquence which have thrilled our hearts on this floor, would have convinced him such was not the fact. Salisbury and Hillsborough had magnanimously surrendered their claims, because the interests of the state demanded it; but in Fayetteville, in Newbern, in Wilmington, the case was essentially different. They had a distinct and important interest which required to be watched with a guardian eye. Their claim to representation on this score, is strengthened by the large amount of taxes they pay and the number of their voters. It is a principle of our government, to establish which our fathers bled and died that taxation and representation should go together. In the organization of the Senate the land interest will be protected, and the more popular branch will represent the personal property. Indeed, with the exception of the distinct interest which these boroughs have, there is no interest in the government which is overlooked.

Take the farming interest, and for no pursuit in life had he higher respect, and we find it independent of the protection before alluded to, provided for in the very nature of our institutions. Four fifths of our voters are farmers and our representatives are chosen in the same ratio. Look at the component elements of our legislatures, and who does not perceive

how effectually the farming interest is protected. This is not the only safeguard. There can be no danger of the passage of any law to injure this interest, and for an obvious reason; because every other interest is so linked with, and interested in it, that a principle of self preservation would forbid it.

Take another great interest—the clergy—and you will find that they are abundantly provided for. No law can be passed to bear upon them oppressively, because a majority of the legislature are always connected with some religious profession, and all were convinced that religion was the great source of happiness to the human race.

The medical profession too were provided for, for being justly considered as temporal guardians of the people, there was no danger that their interests would be endangered by legislation.

Take the profession of the law. In every legislature, a large portion of the members are drawn from that class of persons, and he had never known lawyers to be accused of being blind to their own interests. Of course, no law could be passed to oppress them.

The judiciary too, of which sir, you are an honored member, was equally as well provided for as any other interest. Every member of the legislature will be for rallying round it. The abortive efforts to reduce the salaries of the judges show that the legislature is impressed with the value of those tribunals to whom is confided the preservation of our lives and property, and will not molest them.

If then all these interests are provided for, why should not commerce have its representative? Will we turn an ear as deaf as the grave, to the application which is now made, to admit it to be represented in the deliberative councils of the country? Commerce is called the twin associate of agriculture, and the latter cannot receive its appropriate reward unless the former is protected. We should guard against precipitancy in this matter. Not only will our decision affect the opulent merchant, but also the humble tradesman. Shall they be forgotten in arranging this matter? They are numerous and constitute an important part of the strength of our commercial towns, and it is due to them that they should be provided for.

The gentleman from Orange (Dr. Smith) had yesterday remarked that the system of borough representation was a remnant of the rotten boroughs of England. He hoped the old maxim, borrowed from the fountain of immortal truth, that no good thing cometh out of Nazareth, would not be applied to this matter. If there are still some of the boroughs entitled there to representation, let us also make the proposed exception. The best there are worse than the worst here. We have, it is true, occasional feuds and bickerings; but there, any wealthy individual can secure the election of his man, it matters not whether he lives within an hundred miles of the borough which returns him. Is there any thing like this here? It may be right to exclude Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, &c. Why they were admitted, he did not know—but there were towns certainly entitled to the distinction—towns, whose interests required that they should be represented by individuals closely identified with them in sympathy and feeling.

But it is said the wants of these towns will be provided for by the county representation. He would say, if the representative of the county was a faithful organ of the interests of those who elected him, he would have county duties enough to perform, without being embarrassed with town interests. Besides, it was a fact not to be disguised, and he stated it without disparagement to either party, that there is an inherent jealousy existing between town and country. Why did such a prejudice exist in Orange county against the University of the state, located within its limits, evidence of which may be found in the repeated attempts made to coerce the faculty and students to bear arms and work on the roads?

He alluded to the claims of Fayetteville, the people of which, upon the broad grounds of political justice, were certainly entitled to be heard in the legislature through their representative. He was informed by a gentleman on that floor, for whom he entertained the most unbounded respect, that at the last election in Fayetteville more than 400 votes were polled—that her citizens paid into the public coffers last year nearly \$1000 tax—three times as much as some counties. If those who pay such a tax as this are not to be represented, what has become of the principles of political justice? Your attorney general, sir, is paid a considerable sum for defending the interests of the state in the courts of judicatory. Shall we refuse the petty sum that it would take to pay for the services of a representative, to protect the interests of a whole community? Even sir, the universities of Europe have their representatives in Parliament. And why? Because they have distinct interests. That the system had evils, he admitted, but it was inseparable from the nature of our institutions. Even the sun dispensed its warmth and light as well upon the murderer as upon the honest farmer—upon the unjust, as well as the just. The mariner's compass guided as well the pirate in his course, as the enterprising seaman. Will the benefits flow from extending

this privilege, overbalance the evils? This sir, is the true question.

Gov. Branch could not see any good reason why, if the three boroughs alluded to, were retained, the whole should not be. He was willing to abolish the whole, but would not consent to any monopoly in the business. A great deal had been said about protecting the commerce of the Cape Fear and Neuse, but the rich trade of the Roanoke and Albemarle Sound had been overlooked. Was this equal and impartial justice? He believed that it would be a relief to the citizens of Halifax to be disfranchised, but did it follow that it would be correct to do so? The commerce of the Albemarle and Roanoke is most extensive. Shall we then neglect that interest and have a care only for the Cape Fear and Neuse? He hoped not.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, said, he was certain that every gentleman had come here disposed to legislate for the good of the whole, and not for any particular section, and their whole aim should be to produce a system of constitutional law which should operate equally. With what semblance of justice, then, he would ask, was a member to be allowed to the towns of Fayetteville, Newbern and Wilmington, whilst Washington, Plymouth and Elizabeth City are to be debarred that privilege? Is it because they make a few more barrels of tar and turpentine? Is this the reason? How long before these smaller towns may outstrip the older ones in the career of enterprise? The commerce of Washington, he expected, was almost equal now to that of Newbern. We should examine well the localities of the country, and if we find thriving towns growing up we should, in the exercise of a sound discretion, take care of them as well as older ones.

The gentleman from Halifax (Judge Daniel) had gone yesterday into the origin of this borough system, and shown satisfactorily to his mind, whence they derived their existence. The monkey was not the only imitative animal—men were equally so. Our forefathers scarcely touched this soil, before they began to exercise this imitative faculty. They brought the virtues as well as the defects of the parent stock, and both were engrafted into our system. You have seen, sir, little misses dressing their dolls and boys switching their stick horses. Like them, in the exercise of imitative powers, our fathers, to ape Great Britain with her Manchester, her Birmingham and her Liverpool, gave the right of representation to Halifax, to Edenton, to Hillsborough, &c.

If it be true that this right of representation is essential to the protection of their interests, why has not the fostering care of the legislature for more than 50 years been unable to preserve them from sinking into ruin? Halifax, sir, is gone—Edenton is going—and Newbern is not far behind. He denied that the prejudices between town and country existed to the extent which had been asserted, and as a proof of it cited the fact that there was hardly a town in the state, having a population of 500 persons from which delegates had not been sent to this Convention. If there be any prejudice of this kind, the moment an occasion occurs which makes it the interest of the people to choose men of superior ability and information, that moment the prejudices vanish.

If it be true that every interest should be represented, why not extend the right to the mining interest—a pursuit which requires equally as much skill and capital to carry it on as the manufacture of tar and turpentine.

Another interest requiring much skill to manage it judiciously was the fishing interest. Ought this not to be protected as well as that which is confined to the sale of bacon, lard, whortleberries, &c. Suppose an East India trader were to visit Newbern, and go to the market and through the principal streets, and see in one place a bale of cotton and in another a fitch of bacon, and should be informed that these traders were a class of men whose interest being a distinct one, required to be protected by representation, would he not sneer at us? Sir, the commerce of Newbern has decreased almost to nothing. When has an European vessel visited her shores? Not in a dozen years.

But, sir, it is said that there are mysteries about this trade and commerce which only mercantile gentlemen understand. Why then sir, do they not send merchants instead of lawyers or doctors? It was said important matters frequently came before the Legislature in relation to these towns, which required the vigilant attention of these borough members. He was himself in the last Legislature, and he believed the only important subject which was canvassed, in which Wilmington was concerned, was a controversy about the appointment of a justice of the peace! And Newbern, sir, though like Wilmington well represented, brought no important matter before the Legislature but a petition about the inspection of wood!

He had no idea if borough representation was abolished that our talented men would be laid upon the shelf. Not so, sir. The people are honest and discerning, and if their rights are about to be invaded any way, they will call forth their men of intelligence, whether living in town or country, and this Convention afforded a practical illustration of it.

Judge Gaston remarked, that when any question was asked in that house, and no answer was given to it, the individual being present from whom it is expected, silence might be construed into an acquiescence in its truth. The trade of Newbern, diminished as he admitted it to be, was not in so melancholy a state as had been depicted by the gentleman from Perquimons. When, he asks, was a vessel from a foreign port seen there? If the gentleman meant by foreign port, an European port, he must confess that the European trade of Newbern was gone, and that arrivals from thence were indeed like angels' visits, few and far between. This was owing to the obstructions at the Bar, and to the circumstance of New York having become the great emporium of the importing as well as exporting trade. But if the gentleman meant West India vessels, he could scarcely visit Newbern (and no one would be more pleased than himself to see him there) without finding a foreign vessel.

While up, he would remark that the gentleman from Wake (Judge Seawell) in speaking of his having been restrained from voting from conscientious scruples on the convention question, made a remark which, though probably not intended, seemed to reflect on him.

Judge Seawell rose and disclaimed any such intention.

Judge Gaston was perfectly satisfied with this assurance; but as what was said there went out to the public, he thought it becoming in him, holding the official station he did, to proceed with his explanation. The act of Assembly under which they were convened, proposed certain amendments to the constitution in relation to the judiciary of North Carolina—three he believed. He felt however, not the slightest delicacy in expressing his opinion upon any or all of them. Whatever interest he might feel as a citizen of North Carolina in the result of our deliberations, he could say that neither the honor or the emoluments of any office could influence him to say yes or no, against the honest convictions of his mind.

Judge Seawell explained. He did not know until he took his seat that there were any provisions in the act relative to judges. What he meant by scruples was, that being in a strange country he did not feel authorized under a strict construction of the act to vote. He certainly had no allusion to any one.

Mr. Toomer said, it was with much reluctance that he entered into this discussion; but the committee would excuse him, as the question is deeply interesting to the county which he had the honor to represent, and is vitally important to a portion of its inhabitants. He had not expected the discussion at this period, and asked indulgence for the desultory manner in which a few remarks would be briefly submitted.

We derive (said Mr. T.) many of our notions of law and of liberty, and many of our fundamental principles of government, from that country whence our ancestors migrated. In the popular branch of the Legislative body of Great Britain, three distinct interests are separately represented. The commercial interest by the borough members; the landed, by the representatives of the shires; and the literary, by the members from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Commerce, agriculture and literature, have each its own representation, to make known its wants, to protect its rights, and to prevent unjust embarrassment.

The great object of government is to promote the happiness of man and to advance the prosperity of the country. Republican institutions must be grafted on the affections of the people. Justice must be the basis of every fundamental principle. If wrong be done to any portion of the community, the oppressed will not suffer in silence; complaints will be made, reproaches will be uttered, the feelings of the injured will be alienated, and public commotions may follow.

The framers of our existing constitution knew that this state was essentially agricultural, and therefore gave that interest an exclusive representation in the Senate, and a numerous representation and overwhelming preponderance in the House of Commons. But they foresaw that a prosperous agriculture would build up towns and create commerce; and they designated six towns to be represented in the House of Commons, each by one member. To this number they subsequently added one other town, by an ordinance passed in Convention, in the year 1788. The House of Commons is now composed of 130 members, representing agriculture, elected by the counties; and seven members, representing commerce, elected by seven towns. The Senate is exclusively agricultural, and the House of Commons having an agricultural superiority, in the proportion of 130 to 7. In this attitude of public affairs, has the agricultural anything to apprehend from the commercial interest, either in case of competition or collision? Whence, then, all this jealousy. Commerce is only armed with the power of making known her wants, and of supplying the aid of the legislative councils of the country. Yet, this still small voice is to be hushed, and her representation, at one fell swoop, is to be swept from our halls of legislation. We ask not an increase of power; we are willing to submit to its curtailment, but depre-

cate its annihilation. Our jealous neighbors, possessing strength, and monopoly, lusting honor, answer our complaints in the spirit of Haman of old, and cry aloud what doth all this greatness avail, while Mordecai the Jew sitteth in the King's gate?

Our commercial pretensions, said Mr. T., are ridiculed; and it is declared we have no commerce. Let this proscriptive denunciation be silenced, by referring to the cotton, tobacco, flax seed, wheat and flour purchased in Fayetteville for exportation; and by the rice, naval stores and lumber shipped from Wilmington. He would not speak of Newbern, as others around him were better informed as to her trade. Look at the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, made to Congress at its last session; see there the tonnage owned by the merchants of Wilmington, the shipping which left that port within twelve months and mark the duties arising from commerce, received within the year, at the different ports of the state.

It is said, we have no right to regulate commerce, or to legislate upon that subject; that the power has been delegated to Congress. It is true, that the constitution of the United States gives Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." But have we no internal trade? Do not steam boats and other craft navigate your sounds and bays? Do not steam boats ascend the Roanoke to Weldon, and other craft to Milton? Do not steam boats ascend the Cape Fear to Fayetteville, and other craft to Haywood? Is not the General Assembly frequently engaged in legislating upon the subjects of pilotage, inspection and quarantine? How long is it, since your legislature had to settle on the subject of bills of exchange, and to regulate and prescribe the damages on protested bills? Have you not banking companies in your commercial towns? Have you no navigation companies to make canals, clear out streams, and remove obstructions from your rivers? Have you not rail road companies incorporated, and two now in the full career of experiment? Is not the spirit of internal improvement awakened, and is not our state pride aroused? What patriot does not predict brighter prospects, and cherish anticipations of future greatness?

The principles of justice and of correct legislation inculcate the necessity of having every distinct interest in the community represented in the councils of the country. Although agriculture and commerce are, in theory, closely allied, yet, in practice, collisions occur, and the interests are endangered; and they are arrayed against each other. It is true, that agriculture to be profitable, requires the aid of commerce; and that by the success of the one, the other flourishes. But in the transactions of business, in the operations of trade, causes of suspicion arise, fraud is imputed, envy and hatred follow, and the buyer and seller assume the character of antagonists. Those who pursue commerce are collected in the towns, and invest their capital in loans and improvements, and in goods, wares and merchandize; the agriculturists reside in the counties beyond the limits of the town, and are dispersed through a widely extended territory, and invest their capital in land and negroes. Whenever the revenue bill is revised by the legislature, it is clearly seen that the interests of those two classes of society are separate and distinct. On these occasions, the members representing the counties, advocate the propriety of increasing the store tax, and of augmenting the rate of taxation on town lots. Notwithstanding the representation of the seven towns, the inhabitants now complain of the inequality of these taxes; they allege that the store tax and the tax on town lots are not well proportioned to the tax on land, paid by the inhabitants of the counties. The present ratio of taxation is declared to be unjust and oppressive. If you abolish borough representation, the towns will be without any organ through which they can present their grievances and make known their wrongs. We asked not, continued Mr. T., equality of representation; we contend not for the power of preventing usurpation and encroachment; we aspire only to the means of being heard when our interests are brought into judgment.

It is supposed that the members representing the counties in which the towns are situate, can represent the interests of the towns. But here, are found separate classes, having distinct interests. They own different subjects of taxation; their pursuits are different; and they frequently come into collision with each other as vendor and vendee. It is well known that this jealousy exists, and hostility is too commonly its offspring. Legislative experience in this state fully establishes the fact. Believe not, that these feuds and dissensions grow out of a jealousy felt by the inhabitants of the country at the enjoyment of the right of representation possessed by these towns; they are the consequences of a difference of pursuits, of habits and interests in these two classes of society, and spring from the nature of man. Think not, that the voice of your towns will be heard in your county elections, and will influence the representation of the county; no, the excess of population in the county will stifle the voice of the town, and overwhelm its influence.

South Carolina, Virginia, New York



and Massachusetts, have, within a few years, revised their constitutions, and still reserve their borough representation. Let us not severely imitate the actions of others; but let us derive benefit from their experience and wisdom. For himself, he was unwilling to depart from ancient usages, without urgent reasons.—Has not your borough representation, hitherto, been of a character to add lustre to your legislative annals? Some of those who live, and now fill conspicuous places, it is our delight to honor.—The memory of others who have been gathered to their fathers, is embalmed with tears of gratitude. One he would advert to, who gloriously fell on the field of his fame, nobly struggling in the service of his country.

He trusted that the prejudice created by the repetition of the odious term *rotten boroughs*, would have no influence on the decision of this question. The want may be separated from the chaff, although it be in the proportion of the two grains to the bushel. Let those towns having distinct interests from the counties, and interests of sufficient importance to the protected, retain their representation. Fayetteville pays into the treasury of the state a tax above \$12,000, being levied on its stores and town lots, and has a population exceeding 3000; and the pursuits of its inhabitants are almost exclusively commercial. The spirit of reform which was first awakened in this country, and now illumines the eastern hemisphere, has produced the abolition of the representation of some of the rotten boroughs in England, but the representation of the commercial towns and cities is still exhibiting its former usefulness and pristine splendor.

**Friday, June 12.**

The Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Judge Gaston in the chair, and took up the 4th resolution, which relates to the abolition or restriction of the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the House of Commons; when Judge Daniel delivered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That to entitle any free person of color to vote for members in the House of Commons, he shall be possessed of a freehold estate of the value of 250 dollars, free from all encumbrances.

A debate ensued, in which Judge Daniel, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Bryan, Mr. M. Con and Gov. Branch, took part.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Daniel's resolution:

*Resolved*, That free negroes and mulattoes, who in four regrees shall not in future be allowed to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

Mr. Jones offered an amendment, which produced considerable debate, and was afterwards withdrawn.

The question on Mr. Wilson's amendment was taken and carried—61 to 53.

The committee then rose, and reported the resolution to the house; and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

**Saturday, June 13.**

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, the President took the chair, and stated the order of the day to be the report of the committee of the whole, on the 4th resolution, which had reported a resolution in the following words:

*Resolved*, That free negroes and mulattoes within four degrees, shall not be allowed to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons of this State.

Mr. Shober, after some remarks, moved to amend the above resolution by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, and inserting:

*That free negroes and mulattoes who possess a freehold property of the value of 100 dollars, shall vote for members of the House of Commons.*

This amendment was advocated by Mr. Giles, and opposed by Mr. Guinn and Mr. Crutcher.

On the suggestion of Judge Gaston Mr. Shober withdrew his amendment, in order that the direct question might be determined, and on this Mr. Guinn called for the yeas and nays.

After some remarks from Messrs. McQueen and Cooper in favor of agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to exclude the free colored people from voting at all, and by Messrs. Gaston and King against it.

Mr. Moreland moved to amend the report, so as to admit free men of color to vote who had possessed a freehold of the value of 100 dollars six months before any day of election.

After some remarks from Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans, in decided opposition to the amendment, and from Mr. Thomas in favor of it, the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment negatived—65 to 62.

The yeas and nays were then taken on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole for excluding free persons of color from voting entirely, and carried—65 votes to 61.

On motion of Mr. R. D. Spaight, this resolution was referred to a select committee, to report the subject in due form to the Convention. The committee named by the President, were, Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Broadnax, Wilson of Perquimans, Dockery and Baxters.

The report on the subject of fixing the number of members in the Senate and House of Commons, was then taken up and read, and, on motion of Gen. Speight, made the order of the day for Monday next, giving notice that he should then move to strike out from the report the words *one hundred and twenty*, the number of members proposed for the House of Commons in order to insert *one hundred*.

Gov. Swain then moved to take up the fifth resolution in the report on the order of taking up the business of the convention, proposing an inquiry whether any amendment is necessary to be made to the Constitution to disqualify members of Assembly &c from being such while they hold any office under the U. States government, &c—and as he did not believe there would be any difference of opinion on this subject, he moved that the resolution be taken up in Convention, without going into a committee of the whole upon it.

Judge Gaston said, it was with reluctance that he objected to this proposition; but he thought it due to the magnitude of the subject, which they were engaged that nothing in relation to it should be passed upon, without first being considered in a committee of the whole. The operation would be only but little time; as if no amendment was proposed in connection it would immediately rise and report the resolution to the convention without amendment.

Gov. Swain was willing the course proposed should take place, his only object was to save time.

The Convention resolved itself accordingly

into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the chair. No amendment being offered to the proposition before the committee, on motion it rose and reported, and the Convention adopted the resolution, without a single remark.

Mr. Shober moved that the Convention go into a committee of the whole on the 6th resolution, to inquire whether any amendments should be made in the Constitution, so as to make the capitation-tax on slaves and free white polls equal.

The Convention resolved itself into a committee accordingly. Mr. Dockery in the chair.

Mr. Gaither moved the following resolution; *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to make the capitation tax on slaves and free white persons equal.

Judge Daniel moved to amend this resolution, by striking out the word *inexpedient*, and inserting *expedient*.

After some remarks from Mr. Gaither and Gov. Swain, it was proposed by the latter, in order to afford some time for further consideration of the subject, that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The committee rose, and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

**Monday, June 15.**

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Samuel P. Carson, a delegate from the county of Burke, appeared and took the prescribed oath.

On motion of Gen. Speight, the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the chair, on the resolutions reported by General Committee, in relation to the number of members to compose each House.

Gen. Speight remarked, that he had given notice on Saturday, that when those resolutions came up he should move to strike out 120, (the number of members recommended for the House of Commons,) and insert 100; but discovering that several gentlemen were desirous of proposing other numbers, he would content himself now by simply moving to strike out 120, without suggesting any number to be inserted.

Mr. Edwards said the motion submitted by the gentleman from Greene had reference to the House of Commons. He thought certainly that the first branch of the resolution relating to the Senate ought to be first considered, and then the remaining clause having reference to the Commons would properly come up.

No objection being made to this suggestion, that part of the resolution relating to the Senate was read, and the question having been stated from the chair to be on its passage.

Mr. H. W. Harrington, believing that it would meet the views and wishes of the great body of the people, moved to strike out 50 (the number of Senators recommended) and insert 34, the smallest number mentioned in the Act of Assembly; and he gave notice that when the other branch of the resolution came up for consideration, he should move to strike out 120 and insert 90—the smallest number mentioned in the act.

A division of the question being called, and the chair having stated it to be in the first place on striking out, a long debate ensued. The motion to strike out was opposed by Judge Daniel, Gov. Swain and Gen. Welborn, and advocated by Gen. Speight and Governor Branch.

The question was put on the motion to strike out from the resolution fixing the number of which the Senate was proposed to consist, the word *fifty*, and negatived without a division.

The question then came before the committee on striking out the words *one hundred and twenty* from the resolution prescribing the number of the House of Commons. The motion to strike out was opposed by Gen. Welborn, Mr. Dobson and Gov. Swain, and advocated by Mr. Macon and Gen. Speight. The committee then rose and reported progress, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

**Tuesday, June 16.**

Mr. R. D. Spaight, from the committee appointed to draw up an article amendatory of the constitution, in relation to the abolition of the right of free persons of color to vote, reported the following which was read the first time:

*ARTICLE*.—That no free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

The Convention having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shober in the chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, the motion pending to strike out 120 as the number which is to constitute the House of Commons a very elaborate discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson of Perquimans, Bryan, Branch, Swain, Welborn, Seawell, Skinner and Jacobs participated.

**Wednesday, June 17.**

A debate of some length occurred on a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson, which was amended, and laid on the table.

The Convention then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday. The debate was continued by Mr. Outlaw, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Macon and Gen. Speight. The committee then rose, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

**Thursday, June 18.**

On motion of Gen. Speight, the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Shober in the chair.

The debate was opened by Judge Gaston, who spoke for two hours in favor of sustaining the report of the committee, and against the motion to strike out 120 as the number prescribed for the future House of Commons. He was followed on the same side by Mr. McQueen.

After which, the question was taken on the motion to strike out, and negatived—65 to 55.

Judge Gaston submitted a resolution, which embodied two propositions, one for directing the manner of disposing of surplus fractional members of the several counties; the other for dividing the large counties into as many districts as they are entitled to elect members.

The first clause was agreed to, and the last withdrawn for the present.

**Friday, June 19.**

Judge Gaston submitted a resolution, proposing that the Legislature shall divide, or cause to be divided those counties to which more than two representatives shall be assigned, into election districts, of equal federal numbers as nearly as convenience will permit, each of which districts to elect one representative; which resolution was ordered to be printed.

The report of the committee of the whole made yesterday was then taken up.

Some amendments were made, and the question being put on agreeing to the article as amended, Gen. Speight moved to strike out from the provision in relation to the number of the future House of Representatives the words *one hundred and twenty*, and called for the yeas and nays, which were taken, and the motion negatived—76 to 53.

A motion to strike out the word *fifty* in relation to the Senate, was negatived by a vote of 124 to 4.

The articles were ordered to a third reading, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

**Saturday, June 20.**

The Convention went into a committee of the whole, Gen. Welborn in the chair, on the proposition which gives to the Convention the power of directing whether the General Assembly shall hold its sessions annually or biennially. After a debate which occupied the whole of the sitting, the question was carried without a division, in favor of biennial sessions. Judge Gaston, Dr. Smith, Messrs. King, Wilson of Perquimans, Skinner and Shober, spoke in favor of biennial sessions; and Gov. Branch, Judges Daniel and Seawell, Messrs. Macon, Edwards and Cooper in favor of annual sessions.

**WILMINGTON.**

**Friday, June 26.**

**Death by Lightning.**—It falls to our lot this week to record one of the most awful dispensations of Providence—the death of one of our citizens by lightning. On Friday night last, at about 12 o'clock, a shower passed over this place, and the house of Mr. James Clancy was struck. The fluid, it is supposed, entered at the window on the west side of the chamber, and passing to the south-east corner of the building, split the corner post of the house from top to bottom, and forced off the weather-boarding on both sides, with such violence that some of it was thrown across the street. Mr. Clancy, it appears, was in the act of putting down a window, and was instantly killed; but Mrs. Clancy, though in a bed the head of which was immediately in the corner where the fluid exhibited its power, was not injured. This remarkable preservation is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that the feathers upon which she lay are non-conductors. The chamber which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Clancy does not exhibit any mark of the violence of the shock; but the ceiling was entirely stripped from the corner of the room underneath. Medical aid was procured as soon as possible, and the means usually employed in such cases to restore life were applied to Mr. Clancy, but in vain; the vital spark had fled.

**The Insurgents of Port Praya.**—Our readers will recollect that some time since we gave an account of a party of Portuguese soldiers who revolted, and after committing many atrocities at Port Praya, seized some vessels in the harbor and made their escape. It appears from the Norfolk papers that one of these vessels has arrived at that place, and that fifty of the crew have been apprehended and committed for piracy; the officers of the detachment, it is said, getting wind of the design to apprehend them, departed in the steam boat for Charleston.

The Baltimore Patriot says that five of the men were apprehended and committed to jail in that place.

**Cape Fear Navigation Company.**

We learn from the Fayetteville Journal that this company held its annual meeting on the 28th ult. James C. Eban, re-elected President; John H. Hall, Nathan Mendenhall, C. J. Williams, and E. L. Winslow, directors; Geo. McNeill, agent and collector.

Capital stock, 1844 shares, equal to 92,212 dollars 60 cents; the state holds 650 shares, equal to 32,500 dollars; the receipts during the year 6,042 dollars 06 cents; expenditures 5,710 dollars 92 cents—of which 3,233 dollars 89 cents was paid on account of dividends, and 1708 dollars for repairing boats, removing obstructions, &c.

**Death by Lightning.**—The house of Mr. William Morris, in this town, was struck by lightning, during the storm on Thursday, the 11th inst. at half past one o'clock. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton just arrived from the country, and had been in the house not more than a minute, when she was instantly killed, having retired to a small room to divest herself of her wet clothing. A little girl of Mr. Morris's, about 14 months old, was considerably injured, and had her clothes torn from her body—she is in a fair way of recovery. Two negro children were also knocked down and hurt, but are recovered. The lightning struck two trees, about ten feet apart, one of which was within ten feet of the shed room, into the south corner of which it entered, and where Miss Hamilton met her melancholy fate. The room was literally torn to pieces, and nearly every sleeper in the house was broken; a distance of thirty feet.

*Wilmington Press.*

**INCENDIARY ATTEMPT.**—Another attempt was made to set fire to the city of Charleston, on the morning of the 10th inst. between 8 and 9 o'clock—and this, in view of the desolation and distress consequent on the late diabolical act.

**Murder.**—The Governor of Alabama has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of \$800 for the apprehension of Wm. P. McGrew, and Wm. McGrew, or \$400 for either of them, who, on or about the 1st of April of the present year, in the county of Sumter, murdered a couple of boys in the most shocking and aggravated manner, the one 16 or 17, and the other 11 or 12 years old. Wm. P. McGrew is about 24 years old, hair a little dark, fair skin and blue eyes; mild, and of a retiring look when sober. Wm. McGrew, the cousin of the other, is about 21 years old, red hair, fair skin, eyes between gray and blue, six feet

high, down look and forbidding countenance—both are intemperate men.

**Death at West Point.**—A most melancholy casualty occurred at West Point a few days since. It appears that Cadet James Gibbon Carter, of Virginia, while practising at fencing with his room mate, the end of his companion's foil pierced his eye, which caused his death the next day. He was buried on the 2d inst. with military honors; the Hon. Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, president of the board of visitors, delivered an address on the occasion; and the Cadets had raised a subscription, to build a monument to the memory of the deceased.

**Little Rock, May 19.**

**Council with the Indians.**—We understand, that the Secretary of War has appointed Gov. Stokes, Gen. Arbuckle, and Maj. F. W. Armstrong, commissioners on the part of the United States, to hold a council with as many of the civilized and uncivilized Indians west of Arkansas as can be convened at the time which shall be appointed to hold it, for the purpose of effecting a general treaty of amity and friendship between all the various nations and tribes roving on our western frontier, including those in Texas, in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, &c. &c.

This council can hardly fail to be a very interesting one, as we understand that several thousands of these untutored sons of the forest and of the prairie are expected to attend. It was not known, when the steamboat Arkansas left Fort Gibson, on Thursday last, where the council will be held—possibly at that post, but more probably at Fort Arbuckle, or perhaps somewhere in the prairies.

Three Comanche Indians had been at Fort Gibson several weeks, and excited considerable curiosity. They were highly delighted with the Arkansas and Comanche, which were the first steamboats they ever saw. They were to leave in a few days, under escort of a company of Dragoons, for the purpose of inviting the various tribes or bands belonging to their nation to attend the Council.

The New York papers contain an account of a serious affray between the white and colored persons of Hartford, Conn. The New York Evening Star states that the riot was occasioned by a negro shooting a white man in the street. A mob was immediately raised by the whites, and two negroes were shot dead, after which they proceeded to pull down the houses of the blacks, several of which were destroyed.

**Appropriation for Education in Louisiana.**—The Legislature of Louisiana, at its last session, made liberal grants, amounting in all to \$363,775, to the three literary institutions in that state, viz: \$48,775 to the College of Jefferson, for the payment of the debts of the college, contracted in the erection of buildings; \$15,000 annually to the same college for the period of ten years, and a like sum for the same period to Louisiana College, to enable them to pay the salaries of their professors, and to lower the rates of boarding and tuition; and \$15,000 to the Franklin College: the said sums to be paid out of the treasury of the state.

**New Orleans.**—The swamps and morasses of this heretofore unhealthy city are about to be effectually drained—a company having been organized for that purpose with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

**Candidates for Congress.**—The following gentlemen are candidates for Congress in the several districts in this state: 1st Wm. B. Shepherd and Isaac Pipkin. 2d Wm. L. Long and Jesse A. Bynum. 3d Ebenezer Pettigrew and Thomas H. Hall. 4th John McLeod and Jesse Speight. 5th James J. McKay and Lewis Dishongh. 6th Michael T. Hawkins. 7th Edmund Deberry and Lauchlin Bethune. 8th D. L. Barringer and Wm. Montgomery. 9th Augustin H. Shepperd. 10th Abram Rencher, Burton Craig, Richmond M. Pearson. 11th Henry W. Conner. 12th James Graham and David Newland. 13th Lewis Williams.

**CHEROKEE TREATY.**—We learn from authentic information received in this city, as well as from the *Milledgeville papers*, that the Indian council held by John Ross and his party, at Red Clay, on the 11th ult. resolved to reject the late treaty proposed by the President of the United States, providing for the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi. It appears that the conduct of Ross has been most perfidious. He gave a written pledge to abide by such treaty as the U. States Senate should believe proper, which he now violates on the ground that it was only given to try the strength of his party in the Senate. At the council, he used various artifices to excite the fears of his tribe, and to deceive them with regard to the provisions of the treaty; and laid before them false statements, made by Indians of worthless character, relative to the new country offered to them, which he would not suffer to be contradicted by those of good character who were present. He has great influence over

his followers, and will greatly paralyze and retard, if he does not entirely defeat the efforts of Ridge and the other Chiefs favorable to emigration. The State of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, is interested in the final adjustment of this question. *Rat. Star.*

**Movements in the Great West.**

We learn from the *Boston Daily Advocate*, that the sum of \$50,000 for spreading the Protestant Gospel in the west, has been voted by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, which embraces the United States. This sum is to be raised from the several conventions in the different states, &c. The convention for New York have voted to raise \$10,000 for their share, and the convention recently assembled in this city have voted to raise \$6000.

Not only every christian, but every republican should bless the Baptists for the good they are thus doing, and doing too as quietly, that literally the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth. Who has given the Baptists credit for their vast missionary operations? At this moment they have schools established in the valley of the Mississippi to a great extent, and this is one most efficient part of their benevolent operations. *P. ulson.*

**Foreign Intelligence.**

Lord Elliott, the Commissioner sent by the Duke of Wellington to Spain, has succeeded in bringing the two belligerent parties there to accede to a convention for the purpose of stopping the butcheries committed by both parties on the prisoners made by them.

The Constitution frigate put into Plymouth on the 10th, and there is no account of her leaving that port in the London papers up to the 15th.

The Plymouth paper of the 11th, says,—"The late ambassador from the United States to France, Mr. Livingston, is sojourning for a few days with his family at Whaddon's hotel in this borough. His Excellency arrived here yesterday in the Constitution American frigate, 50 guns, 460 men. Captain Elliott, bound to the United States from Havre.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted the bill for the grant of 18,000,000 francs for the improvement of the various navigable rivers of France.

The Paris papers to the 14th, are occupied with the trial in the Chamber of Peers, of the persons implicated in the riots at Lyons and Paris, in April, 1834. The excitement on the subject was great in Paris, but no attempt at disturbance has yet been made.

**Latest from Spain.**—The ship Bayard arrived at New York, on Monday, left Cadiz on the 9th ult. A passenger informs that accounts had reached that place, through the Madrid papers of the 2d, that a battle was fought on the 27th of April, between the Queen's forces, under the command of Gen. Valdez, and the army of Don Carlos, commanded by Zumalacaregui; in which the latter were completely routed.

**New Orleans, June 2.**

**MEXICO.**—Through the politeness of Capt. Cunningham, of the schooner Sophia, which sailed on the 22d ultimo from Tampica, we have obtained a paper from that place of the 18th May, which contains official intelligence of the late triumph of Santa Ana.

On the 11th ay, early in the morning Santa Ana attacked in several directions, with a force of 3400 men, the position of Don Francisco Garcia, the revolutionary chief, who was at the head of 5000 men, with a large train of artillery. After an obstinately contested battle, which lasted two hours, Santa Ana gained a signal victory, killing and wounding hundreds, and taking 2700 prisoners. The loss on his side was one hundred in killed and wounded. He states in his official report that the field of battle offered a frightful and heart rending spectacle. He has completely destroyed the hopes of the enemies of the present government. Their cannon, small arms and ammunition are all in the power of Santa Ana. The battle took place on the plains of Gaudaloupe, near Zacatecas, in which latter place Santa Ana has established his head quarters.

Gen. Arres has been sent with 500 cavalry in pursuit of those of the enemy who escaped.

It is stated by Capt. Cunningham that a law is now before the congress of Mexico, the object of which is to prohibit the introduction of American cottons. It is rumored that it would probably pass.

Another law is in discussion to exempt from any postage or duty foreign as well as domestic periodicals. *True Amer.*

**Weekly Almanac.**

JUNE.	Sun rises	S. n sets.	M. N. THAMES.
26 Friday,	4 47	7 13	First, 4 48 morn
27 Saturday,	4 47	7 13	Full, 10 52 aft'n
28 Sunday,	4 47	7 13	Full, 10 52 aft'n
29 Monday,	4 47	7 13	Full, 10 52 aft'n
30 Tuesday,	4 48	7 12	Full, 10 52 aft'n
1 Wednesday,	4 48	7 12	Full, 10 52 aft'n
2 Thursday,	4 48	7 12	Full, 10 52 aft'n

MOON'S PHASES.  
First, 4 48 morn  
Full, 10 52 aft'n  
Last, 10 52 aft'n  
New, 25 11 3 morn





## GOD PROVIDETH.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Lo! the lilies of the field,  
How their leaves instruction yield!  
Hark to nature's lesson, given  
By the blessed birds of Heaven!  
Every bush and tufted tree  
Warbles sweet philosophy.  
Mortal! fly from doubt and sorrow;  
God provideth for the morrow.

Say, with richer crimson glow  
The kingly mantle than the rose?  
Say, have kings more wholesome fare,  
Than we poor citizens of air?  
Barns nor hoarded grain have we,  
Yet we carol merrily.  
Mortal! fly from doubt and sorrow;  
God provideth for the morrow.

One there lives, whose guardian eye  
Guides our humble destiny;  
One there lives, who, Lord of all,  
Keeps our fountains lest they fall—  
Pass we blithely, then, the time,  
Fearless of the enare and line,  
Free from doubt and faithless sorrow;  
God provideth for the morrow.

### Lady Isabel—A LEGEND.

The Lady Isabel was a Scottish baron's daughter, and far famed. Were others fair, she was fairer; were others rich, she was richer. In short, all perfections were said to be centered in the Lady Isabel; and yet that quality for which she ought to have been most prized seemed the one which made least noise in the world; and this was her devoted duty to her father. She was his only child—the child of his old age, the idol of his heart, and the lamp of his life. But still he was a cruel father; for, in return for her dutiful affections, he had determined to wed her to a man she had never seen, while he knew her heart was another's.

The Lord of Ormsdale was the son of his ancient friend and the possessor of broad lands in a distant part of Scotland. The two men had sworn to each other that their children should be united, but ere this pact, the youth had been sent abroad to be initiated in the art of war—an art but too much practised in his native country at that time; for he it known, that our peerless beauty bloomed in the fifteenth century, when the feuds of the Scottish nobility were frequent and deadly. Much was bruited abroad of the goodly person and brave qualities of the young earl; but of this Lady Isabel had no opportunity of judging, for never, as has been told, had she seen him. She had, however, but too often seen his cousin Rhoderick, and to him was her heart devoted. It was true he had neither title, lands, nor vassals; but he was a handsome, a noble, and a gallant youth, and he had knelt at her feet, confessed his love, and swore eternal constancy; and though when she thought of her father, she turned coldly away, it was but to treasure his image in her heart, and to weep most bitter tears of the hapless fate which doomed her to wed another. Rhoderick, by and by, went away to a foreign land, distraught by his passion for Lady Isabel; and the time was long, and he returned not, and none spoke of him, or seemed to think of him save his disconsolate love. But it was not so; for the old baron loved him for his worth and manly bearing; and when he saw his daughter dropping her head like a lily, he too was unhappy, and repented him of his rash vow, though he would rather have sacrificed his own life, and hers too, than have broken his oath. And so time passed on, and many were the suitors that sought the hand of the Lady Isabel. Some loved her for herself, some for her great possessions, and some for both; but all were sent hopeless away.

And now the time was at hand when the sun was to shine upon the nineteenth birthday of the baron's daughter, and multitudes were invited to his castle to celebrate the festival with mirth and revelry. Many were the seasons on which he had thrown wide his castle gates and welcomed numerous guests, and ample the hospitable provisions he had for them; but never during his life, or that of his forefathers, had there been such doings as now. Whole herds of sheep and oxen bleated on the occasion, with wain-loads of deer, wild and tame fowls, and other creatures. Every country seemed to have been taxed for fruit and other delicacies, and wines of the richest seemed, by the quantities provided, to be in tended absolutely to flow rivers. The birth day of the Lady Isabel had been celebrated as it came round, ever since that one which she first drew her breath, but never had there been even imagined such preparations as this. The tongues of all the gossiping old dowagers in the kingdom were set a-going on the occasion, some assigned one reason for this extraordinary entertainment, and some another. Now there were several whose eager curiosity caused them so much uneasiness, that they went so far as to ask a question of the old baron himself. "What was it, however, filled in the air, that penetrated the mystery, and therefore settled in their own minds that the

old man had either lost his wits altogether, or was in his dotage.

Nor to speak the truth, did the young lady on whose account was all the turmoil, feel less surprised than other people at her father's unbounded extravagance, especially as there arrived from the capital chest after chest, packed with the richest vestments, cut in the most approved fashion of the day, and boxes filled with jewellery, which added to the family gems she already possessed might have furnished the dowry of a princess.

The day at length arrived for which all this extraordinary preparation had been made; and the baron, not content with charging his daughter to apparel herself in a suit which, by its exceeding splendor, seemed to have been particularly intended for the occasion, and to wear her most costly jewels, also commanded her maidens to tax their wits in ornamenting and setting off to the best advantage the charms of their young mistress.

And now, after having arranged all things, and being promised implicit obedience by his daughter, the mystery of all his magnificent proceeding was partly unravelled by his telling her that they were that night to expect the arrival of the earl of Ormsdale; he moreover presented her with a mask, and informed her that he had taken order that each of his guests should put on a visor before they entered the ball-room, after they left the banquetting-hall, and that the eye of idle curiosity should not read in her mind when she first met her betrothed. It was in vain that the afflicted Lady Isabel plead most movingly for a more private meeting, for her father was deaf to her entreaties, while he affirmed that his precaution of the visor would do away all objections, and was so peremptory in the matter, that, as usual, she acquiesced; and having thanked and kissed his dutiful daughter, he withdrew from her with renewed youth in his step and joy in his eye. How different, however, were the feelings of his daughter on this momentous subject! and so averse was she to meet the man she was sure that she could never love, and many were the tears she shed, and many the resolves she made to retract all her promises and live and die in solitude. But then she bethought her of the despair of her poor old father—of his tender, though mistaken, love—of a few remaining years of his life unbittered by disappointment—and his death probably hurried on through her means. All this was too much when laid on the balance with only her own unhappiness, and she still sustained the character of a dutiful daughter, by heroically determining to sacrifice all selfishness at the altar of social duty and affection.

But though this was her ultimate resolve we need not be surprised that when decked in her splendid attire, and presiding in the gorgeous banquetting-hall of her father, she looked and felt as if assisting at a funeral feast, and that she even then would have been the better of the visor, to prevent many conjectures on what her saddened looks might mean. But the time for assuming the mask arrived, and the nobles of the land, with their haughty dames, and many a knight, and many a damsel fair, bedight in silk and cloth of gold, and blazing jewels, graced the tapestried ball-room, on which a flood of brilliant light was poured from lamp and torch. And each in joyous mood, cheered by the merry minstrels and by the sound of harp and viol, impatiently awaited the commencement of the dance, when they were informed that it was stayed for an expected and honorable guest. And now again curiosity was at its height. But presently there was a flourish of the music, and the cry of the ushers to make way for the noble Earl of Ormsdale; and the large doors at the foot of the hall were flung wide open, and the gallant young Earl, masked, and attended by a train of young gentlemen, all his kinsmen, or picked and chosen friends, advanced amid murmurs of admiration to the middle of the hall. Here they were met and welcomed by the baron, who led the Earl to his lovely daughter, and having presented him to her, the guests were presently gratified by seeing the gallant young nobleman take the hands of the lady Isabel, and lead her out to dance. Nor were there any present whose eyes did not follow them with admiration, though the measures chosen by the high born damsel savored more that night of grace and dignity than lightness of either heart or heel. Meantime the old baron was so full of joy and delight that it was remarked by all as he was still seen near his daughter and her partner. But their hearts were both quaking—the unhappy lady Isabel's with thinking of her promises to her father, and that of her betrothed with a fear known only to himself; for he had heard that she had loved, and now observed narrowly. And, not content with this, he asked her, as he sat beside her, many a wily question, till at last he spoke his fears in plain guise, and she, with many sighs and tears shed within her mask, confessed the truth, still saying, that for her father's sake she would be his wife, if he accepted of her on such terms. But now her father told her in her ear, that she must presently prepare to keep her word, as this must be her bridal night; for that purpose done was this high wassail kept. Her lover, too, no way daunted by his knowledge of her heart, pressed on his suit to have it so. And now was the despairing damsel almost beside

herself, when her father, announcing aloud his purpose to the astonished guests, called for the priest, and caused all to unmask. But in what words shall we paint the surprise, the delight, the flow of joy that came upon the heart of the lady Isabel, when the Earl's mask was removed, and she beheld in him her much loved Rhoderick; who, his cousin being dead, was now the Earl of Ormsdale. And now was each corner of the castle, from basement stone to turret height, filled with joyous greetings, and the health and happiness of the noble Earl Rhoderick, and of his bride, the dutiful lady Isabel, deeply drank in many a wassail bowl.

The stately castle and its revels, the proud baron and his pomp, the beautiful bride and her children's children, have now all passed away into oblivion, save this slight record, which has only been preserved in remembrance of the daughter's virtue, who preferred her father's happiness to her own.

**Crocket outdone.**—I am a real ring-tailed roarer of a jaw breaker, from thunder and lightning county down east. I've been rowed up salt river seventeen times, and I'm not siled; I make my breakfast on stewed crocodiles and pork stake, and by way of digestion wash them down with ten-penny nails, and glauher salts; I take dinner of roast goose, stuffed with wild cats and onions, the gravy made of sea serpent oil and cream of tartar, seasoned with brimstone and aquafortis; I sup on nothing but wind; I can sneeze the coat off Col. Crockett's back, from down east to Tennessee, by taking a pinch of the General's snuff; I can bark my weight and the General's in wild cats, raccoons or rattlesnakes; I can grin steamboat machinery out of place, and snort Major Downing from Washington, to his uncle Jonathan's barn yard, at the rate of ninety nine miles in a minute. I am just what you may call a real snorter, and gaul buster. I can out eat, out drink, out work, out grin, out snort, out run, out lift, out sneeze, out sleep, out lie anything in the shape of man or beast from Maine to Louisiana. In sum total, I am a thorough-going, whole hog, never ceasing, always enduring Jackson Van Buren man.

### DEFERRED ARTICLES.

#### DEADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

By the ship Coral, Capt. Whitten, arrived at New Bedford in 85 days from Talcahuana, we learn the melancholy fact of the entire destruction of the cities of Concepcion and Talcahuana by an earthquake on the 20th of February. A gentleman who was an eye witness of this terrible calamity, describes it as follows:

"The morning of the 20th was clear and serene, but it will prove an ever memorable day to the miserable people now inhabiting the border hills in this vicinity. The first shock commenced at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock, and lasted with but slight intermission for 47 minutes, causing the hills and valleys to rise and fall like the waves of the ocean. During the continuance of the first shock, which was much the most severe, I expected to be destroyed, every moment—it was almost impossible to keep upright.

Talcahuana is completely demolished—the buildings were not only shaken down, but the ruins were completely swept away afterwards by the sea, which retired about 15 minutes after the first shock, leaving the shipping entirely dry at anchor in the harbor—it came in again in about two minutes, to the height of 25 feet above the usual mark, overwhelming the whole place. Men, women and children fled to the mountains, but many were overtaken and swept to the ocean by the receding waves, which completed the entire destruction of the town, not even leaving a vestige to inform the owner of the situation of his former residence. It would require an eye witness to be made acquainted with the complete destruction of the town by this awful calamity.

Concepcion, a city containing about 25,000 inhabitants, is one complete heap of ruins. There is not one solitary building left standing within the limits of the city, and for leagues around. A number of small towns have been heard from—Chilán, Salea, Armañeán, Lingus, Envas, Penuel, St. Carlos, Vallaya and Armaplos, were destroyed.

The New Bedford Gazette describes the dreadful catastrophe in the following manner:

The shocks continued, three or four every day, up to the time the ship left. On the 22d, a large portion of the island of Caracana, at the mouth of the bay, was swallowed up. On the 5th of March it was stated there, that from 25 to 30 towns, besides many small villages, between Concepcion and the Cordilleras, were scenes of complete ruin. From four to five hundred lives were lost just in that section of country—but the extent of the suffering is not yet known; probably thrice that number have been buried in the ruins.

The condition of the people who formerly inhabited spacious and convenient dwellings, where now not even a brick is left to mark the spot, is one of the utmost suffering. The poor people who lived in the country in small reed huts have suffered but little. Their houses withstood the shocks, and to them is

preserved a roof for shelter. Those who fled to the hills erected little shanties, on the spots of land least broken up, and were compelled to be constantly at work procuring the food necessary to satisfy hunger.

The scene during the first shock was appalling. The trembling of every thing around—the boiling of the sea, as when water is heated over a fire—the earth opened wide, giving forth the most terrific moans, and laboring with internal fires. Buildings tottering in every direction, and whole blocks of brick dwellings rock to their foundation. In their fall they meet others, and all, as if locked in death, sink with a tremendous crash into the gaping earth, leaving no trace of their existence save memory, and the smoke and ashes which arise from the confusion. The scene was one of thrilling and awful sublimity.

It is a matter of history, that between the years 1520 and 1752 five great earthquakes occurred in Chili. That on the 15th March, 1657, destroyed a great part of the capital; that on the 18th June 1730, drove the sea against the city of Concepcion, and overthrew its walls; and that on the 26th of May 1751, completely destroyed that city, which was again inundated by the sea, and levelled with the ground all the fortresses and villages lying between lat. 34 and 40 south. The shocks continued at intervals more than a month. Not an individual human life, however, was lost on this occasion, except some invalids who were drowned in Concepcion. In 1751 Concepcion was rebuilt on the north side of the river Bio Bio, about a league from the sea.

The New Bedford Mercury adds the following particulars:

"A number of Americans, principally mechanics, were located at Concepcion. Talcahuana is situated in lat. 36. 42 N. lon. 73. 06 E., being the port of Concepcion, and a place of considerable business. It has been the general resort of American whale ships for several years past—the harbor being one of the best on the coast. The town is situated almost on a level with the sea, large hills rising in the rear. The inhabitants, when the Coral left, were in a most deplorable situation.

The view from the shipping in the harbour during the different shocks, is represented by an eye witness as awfully grand and terrific. The unusual trembling and agitation of the ship—the convulsions and heavings of the mountains and plains, as far as the eye could extend—the sight at a distance of the bigoted and awe-stricken Catholics, fleeing they knew not whither for safety—the violent rushing of the waters over the ruins of a thickly populated town, sweeping the wrecks of the demolished habitations of the rich and poor into one common chaos of ruin, was calculated to impress the mind of the beholder with wonder and astonishment at the power of an overruling and wise Providence.

**Another Earthquake.**—An arrival at Baltimore from Valparaiso, brings intelligence that the interesting Island of Juan Fernandez has been destroyed by an earthquake. The town was situated in a valley, and on the first alarm the inhabitants fled to the mountains. The sea at first receded from the island, and then returned, overflowed the town, and in its return swept away the houses which had been previously prostrated, leaving on the site an immense mass of black mud.

New York Star.

**Eruption of Venavus.**—On the 1st of April, at 7 in the evening, a dreadful explosion was heard, and a mass of burning lava was seen to rush impetuously from the crater. The five small craters formed in the preceding eruption of the 25th of March, had vanished, and were united into one frightful abyss, at least 2000 feet in diameter, entirely filled by the column of fire, which rose to the height of 1200 feet; the burning substances projected into the air, fell back with a horrible crash upon the crater which had cast them up, carrying with them at least 25 feet of the plateau. Thus the fresh volcanic substances finding no vent, the whole mountain was convulsed, and four shocks of an earthquake were felt as far as Naples, though three leagues from the volcano, with an arm of the sea between. A fearful explosion, like the first, soon announced that the violence of the eruption had reopened the crater; and till 10 at night, the volcano threw up, without interruption, to the height of 1200 or 1500 feet, immense columns of fire and burning rocks.

The Globe of Tuesday denies that there is any foundation for the rumour of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cass being about to leave the Cabinet. Our readers are aware, we suppose, that the absence of both these gentlemen from the city, immediately after the change in the Post Office Department, gave rise to the rumour. But, says the Globe, "So far from returning home with a view to a final resignation, both the Secretary of State and Secretary of War have visited their respective residences, to prepare for an indefinite absence from their homes. Governor Cass, we understand, has gone to Detroit, to lay out his estate in lots for sale, so that the city may be extended. Mr. Forsyth, who accepted his station after a long session of Congress, and who had not before returned to visit his estate, recently went to make the neces-

sary arrangements for a protracted residence in this city. Both these gentlemen have the entire confidence of the President, and they cheerfully for him, we know, the warmest personal and political attachment."

We are well pleased to learn that these gentlemen are to continue in the administration; not believing that the public interest would be likely to gain anything by a change in the case of either of them, under present circumstances.

National Intelligencer.

**Branch Mint at Charlotte.**—We understand that Maj. Samuel M'Comb, of the town of Charlotte, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner to select a site and contract for the erection of a building, and all the requisite machinery and fixtures preparatory to putting into operation in that town the Branch of the U. States Mint, established by act of last Congress. We learn that Maj. M'Comb will immediately proceed to select a site and contract for materials; and it is confidently believed, that the establishment can be gotten ready for the operations of coining, some time during next summer.

Rail. Stand.

**Another Warning!**—On Saturday evening last, about two miles south of this place, a man by the name of James Russon was found dead in the road. A coroner's inquest was held over him on Sunday morning, whose verdict was, that he came to his death by drunkenness.

Greensborough Patriot.

**Negro Stealing.**—A Dr. William H. Mowbray, was convicted at the last term of the Superior Court of Irredell County, of stealing a negro belonging to C. F. Fisher, of Rowan. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday the 19th inst. His connections in Baltimore and Norfolk are said to be respectable, and he was induced to commit the crime by want, produced by intemperance.

**Extensive Robbery of the Bank of Darien.**—The vaults of the Bank of Darien were forced open on the night either of the 6th or 7th inst., and robbed of upwards of \$100,000, between 6 and 7000 of which is in specie. The Bank has offered a reward of 5000 for proof to conviction of the robbery and recovery of the amount. The civil authorities in Savannah, supposing that the facilities afforded by the numerous Steam Boats leaving this place for the North, would present the most probable chances of escape, have despatched here some of their officers, in pursuit of the party or parties concerned. No clue however has as yet been had to their detection.

Charleston Patriot.

Gen. Harrison is much spoken of in connexion with the office of Vice President.—We wish the Whigs would every where adopt him. He is a sound Republican and an honest man. He is no Col. Johnson. Alexandria Phoenix.

The bench warrant issued by his Honor Judge Potter, several weeks ago, to apprehend Thomas T. Patton, of Buncombe county, on suspicion of forging the names of revolutionary soldiers and of forging affidavits and certificates to obtain their pensions from the United States, was returned before the Judge in this town, on Friday last, with the prisoner and many witnesses; and after a laborious examination (Thos. P. Devereux, attorney for the United States, and George E. Badger, esq. counsel for the accused, being present.) Patton was bound in the sum of \$5000, and his bail in the like sum, for his appearance at the next Circuit Court of the U. States at Raleigh, to answer to three allegations of forgery.

Fayetteville Observer.

### TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

A MEETING of Mars Hill Temperance Society was held on the 14th inst. at which it was resolved that the Rev. Thomas Lynch be requested to preach a sermon on the subject of Temperance at Mars Hill on the 4th of July next, and that Mr. Wm. J. Bingham be requested to deliver an address on the occasion.

Members of other Temperance Societies, and citizens generally, are invited to attend. The Society then adjourned, to meet again at Mars Hill on the 4th of July.

June 18. 74—

### To Journeymen Hatters.

A subscriber will give employment to a first rate JOURNEYMAN HATTER for six months, and perhaps for a longer period.

F. A. WILLIAMS,

Eight miles below Ruffin's Mill, west side of the River.

Orange county, June 18. 74—3w

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last term of Orange County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of ARCHIBALD HARRIS, decd. late of the state of Alabama, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SILAS M. LINK, Adm'r.

June 3. 73—3wp

MR. ROBERT COCHRAN is appointed an agent to obtain subscribers to all or either of my several publications; and to receive and receipt for any monies due me on account thereof.

DUFF GREEN.

Salisbury, May 23. 74—